

PEOPLE
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The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

31
WEEKLY DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,822

ZURICH, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1985



ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Considers Mideast Talks By European, Asian Allies

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering organizing a Middle East peace conference of allies in Europe and Asia as a compromise to meet contradictions of concern of Israel and Jordan. Officials here stressed Tuesday that the idea was far from complete but added that there had been some discussions about it with allies.

Described by an official as "a good guy" conference, its purpose would be to provide King Hussein of Jordan with the international "umbrella" he insists he needs for a Jordan-Palestinian delegation to negotiate directly with Israel.

And this could be done by a conference of allies without inviting the Soviet Union to participate, as King Hussein wants.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel outlined Monday a five-point plan as an alternative.

He and other Israelis have made it clear that they strongly oppose Middle East peace talks that would include the Soviet Union.

The United States shares Israel's unwillingness to have the Soviet Union present, even though in 1973, after the Arab-Israeli war that year, the United States and the Soviet Union co-chaired a peace conference in Geneva.

Officials said that many ideas were being discussed, including one in which the United Nations Security Council would give its blessing to direct negotiations.

But the officials acknowledged that the Soviet Union would undoubtedly veto such an approach.

Syria Is Seen As Stymied In Lebanon

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Syria's efforts to impose its own order on Lebanon have bogged down in that country's intractable feuds, according to diplomats and to Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian sources here and in Beirut.

There is little prospect, these sources say, that President Hafez al-Assad will send Syrian troops into Beirut anytime soon to put an end to the fighting, the latest in a decade of civil war.

And negotiations conducted by First Vice President Abdel Hafim Khaddam and various factions have been suspended.

The Lebanese Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, had been attempting to mediate an end to the most serious of the current clashes, the war between Shiite fighters and Palestinian guerrillas holed up in refugee settlements on Beirut's southern fringe, but he has not been seen here for days. Nabiha Berri, head of the Shiite Amal militia, who was supposed to meet with Mr. Khaddam last week, has yet to show up.

The breakdown in these negotiations is clear-cut: The Shites want the Palestinians to surrender all their weapons; the Palestinians, fearful that they would be slaughtered, refuse.

The Syrian-sponsored negotiations have centered on the following three issues:

• The three-week battle for the Palestinian refugee settlements of Sabra, Chatila and Borg Barajini, pitting the Syrian-allied Shites against the Palestinians, including some guerrillas from Syrian-backed factions.

• The situation in Jezzine, a Christian mountain town in south Lebanon, which is surrounded by Moslem militias and defended by the South Lebanese Army, the Christian-led militia that Israel hopes will police the southern "security zone" it has established in that area.

• The overall, fundamental question of political change and control in Lebanon, which has been at the heart of the last 10 years of fighting. Inevitably, this will mean that the embattled Christian minority must give up some of the power and privilege it has fought to keep.

Hope for a solution grew in Lebanon when President Amin Gemayel came to Damascus for talks in May. Diplomats said that those talks were believed to have included as much as 12 hours of private sessions with Mr. Assad.

But "the summit has not produced anything on a political or security solution," said a Palestinian source, using the word security in the Lebanese sense, as a euphemism for the fighting.

An indication of the intractability of the situation was the complete lack of information, or even speculation, about the Gemayel-Assad meetings in the Beirut newspapers, which span most political positions.

"I have never seen in 20 years such a blackout in the Lebanon," a Western diplomat said.

Syrian officials have been telling diplomatic visitors in recent days

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As for the Peres plan, the Reagan administration has adopted a deliberately positive approach, refusing to engage in polemics with the Israeli leader on points contrary to our policy.

Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman, said the plan of Mr. Peres "is yet another reflection of the momentum toward direct negotiations that is currently building in the region, and that we hope will continue."

King Hussein has said that the first step should be a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian group to decide on details.

The United States said it would be willing to take part in such talks provided that none of the Palestinians were members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and that the meeting would enhance chances for direct negotiations.

King Hussein and the PLO have said such a meeting should be followed by a conference to which the five permanent members of the Security Council would be invited, along with Middle Eastern nations.

The Jordanian monarch has said it would be better to have the Soviet Union take part in negotiations, rather than having it trying to sabotage the talks from the outside.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz went to the Senate Tuesday morning for a closed-door discussion of the Middle East with Republican leaders. According to several participants, he repeated the administration's view that King Hussein's visit to Washington had

advanced the prospects for Middle East peace.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, and Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, pressed Mr. Shultz about the administration's plans to sell Jordan an advanced fighter plane, such as the F-20, and two anti-aircraft systems. Seventy senators have signed a resolution opposing such sales before Jordan begins peace talks with Israel.

■ Paris Ready for Talks

The French minister for external affairs, Roland Dumas, told the National Assembly on Wednesday that France was ready to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as part of the peace search. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

The European Economic Community, in the next few days, will decide on the request by the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for a meeting, Mr. Dumas said during a debate on foreign affairs.

"Everybody knows that the Palestinian question is at the heart of the Lebanese drama," he said.

"France, in its quality as a member of the UN Security Council, has been asked to receive this delegation."

■ U.S. House Backs Israel Aid

The U.S. House of Representatives approved Tuesday \$1.5 billion in emergency aid for Israel after rejecting an attempt to delete \$500 million for Egypt. The Associated Press said in a dispatch from Washington.

Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted in the May 1981 shooting, also said that Bulgarian officials in Rome had sought to enlist him in

plans to assassinate President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, former Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, and Lech Walesa, the Polish labor leader.

He made his comments Wednesday as he testified for the fifth day in the trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks charged with complicity in a plot to kill the pope. Only one Bulgarian and two of the Turkish defendants are in custody in Italy. The others are being tried in absentia.

Mr. Agca discussed the alleged

Soviet plans to attack the radio station as he described a meeting with other Turkish extremists in Milan in December 1980.

"We talked about a possible attack the Soviets wanted carried out," he said, "against Radio Free Europe in Munich, Bavaria."

A bomb exploded in the station's headquarters in February 1981, injuring eight persons.

It was the first time in more than three years of testimony that Mr. Agca has mentioned the bomb attack.

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Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal, center, welcomed his Spanish counterpart, Felipe González, left, and Spain's foreign minister, Fernando Morán, to Lisbon.

Russians Linked to Radio Bomb Plot Agca Says Turks Were Enlisted to Attack Radio Free Europe

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — The Turkish gunman who shot Pope John Paul II testified Wednesday that the Soviet Union had commissioned rightist Turkish terrorists to blow up the Radio Free Europe station in Munich that broadcasts to Soviet bloc countries.

Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted in the May 1981 shooting, also said that Bulgarian officials in Rome had sought to enlist him in

plans to assassinate President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, former Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, and Lech Walesa, the Polish labor leader.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Experts Say Letters Show Mengele Tie

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Police handwriting experts said Wednesday that they had found "15 points of similarity" in notes seized from a house where Dr. Josef Mengele had allegedly lived and in what has been described as his application in Nazi Germany to join the SS.

"The texts were written by the same person but at different periods," said Decio Mota, an investigator for the Criminal Research Institute in Minas Gerais State.

A copy of the SS document had been supplied by Josef Nitschauer, a survivor of the Auschwitz death camp who now lives in Minas Gerais, Mr. Mota said.

Dr. Mengele, who went to Auschwitz from the Russian front, made selections as Jews arrived by train, waving people unfit for labor directly to the gas chambers and others to barracks for workers, where they had at least a slight chance to survive. He remained the last major Nazi war criminal whose fate was uncertain.

Police are trying to determine whether a man who drowned six years ago on a Brazilian beach was Dr. Mengele, as his son, Rolf Mengele, said Tuesday in West Germany.

Romeu Tuma, head of the federal police in São Paulo and chief investigator in the Mengele case, said Tuesday the SS document that Mr. Nitschauer had provided was a copy of the original, which the U.S. government lent to Brazil to aid in the search.

Mr. Mota said the points of similarity were at least 15.

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IN SIDE

■ President Marcos held a huge military parade and issued a warning to insurgents. Page 2

■ Helene A. von Damu, U.S. envoy to Austria, announced her resignation. Page 3

■ An odd couple in Congress is playing a large role in budget negotiations. Page 5

■ President Alfonso is seen as pursuing the Peronist legacy in feeding the hungry. Page 6

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Phillips Petroleum has negotiated contracts to deliver gas because of problems in the North Sea, sources said. Page 9

■ The U.S. economy will expand at a 4.5-percent annual rate in the final quarter, the National Association of Manufacturers said. Page 9

UPI Asks for Salary Freeze

Reuters

WASHINGTON — United Press International said Wednesday that it had asked its union staff to accept a six-month salary freeze as part of an effort to restore the news agency to profitability.

However, Italy, which holds

Bonn Vetoes EC Cuts In Cereals Subsidies

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — West Germany vetoed cuts Wednesday in the subsidized prices paid to European Community cereals farmers, an EC spokesman said Wednesday.

The West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kiechle, blocked a move to cut prices by 1.8 percent, declaring that his country's national interests were at stake.

The move is likely to overshadow the Milan summit conference of EC leaders at the end of this month, diplomats said.

It was the first time since West Germany joined the EC as a founding member in 1957 that Bonn had fully invoked the veto, a procedure that it had never officially accepted.

Britain, Greece, Denmark, France and Ireland recognized West Germany's right to exercise a veto and said they would not participate in a move to defeat Mr. Kiechle by majority vote, the spokesman said.

However, Italy, which holds the presidency of the community, said it intended to hold a vote, although the Reagan administration, angered over the EC's use of export subsidies to bridge the gap between its prices and lower world prices, has announced an offer of cut-price wheat to Algeria, a traditional French market.

Algeria	6.00 Dz.	Israel	15.100	Norway	7.00 Nkr.
Austria	20.5	Italy	1500 lire	Portugal	700 Esc.
Bahrain	6.60 Dz.	Jordan	4500 Dz.	Spain	1000 Pt.
Bulgaria	1.10	Kyrgyz	16.00	Sweden	570 Kr.
Canada	1.10	Lithuania	500	Switzerland	20.70 Fr.
China	1.10	Malta	1000	U.S.	1.00
Colombia	1.10	Moldova	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Croatia	1.10	Morocco	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Cuba	1.10	Montenegro	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Cyprus	1.10	North Africa	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Czechoslovakia	1.10	Poland	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Denmark	1.10	Romania	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Egypt	1.10	Russia	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Finland	1.10	Russia	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
France	1.10	Russia	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Germany	1.10	Russia	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Greece	1.10	Russia	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Hungary	1.10	Russia	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Iceland	1.10	Russia	1000	U.S.S.R.	1.00 Rb.
Ireland	1.10	Russia	1000	U.S.S.R.</td	

Marcos Holds a Show of Arms In a Warning to Insurgents

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The government of Ferdinand E. Marcos, which faces a growing Communist insurgency, conducted a large parade of its military might on Wednesday. It included troops, tanks, armored personnel carriers and jet fighters.

In a speech from the reviewing stand, Mr. Marcos explained the show of force and issued a warning to the rebels.

Referring to the Philippines armed forces, he said: "It is time that we all became aware of this real resource for the protection and defense of our republic. It is time we convey a message to the demagogues who preach violence without understanding what they are up against."

The military parade was one of several political displays on this nation's Independence Day, marking its freedom from Spanish colonial rule, which ended in 1898 with the arrival of U.S. troops. In the morning, the largest opposition party selected Salvador H. Laurel, a former senator, as its presidential nominee.

Mr. Laurel is expected to be one of four or five nominees from whom the traditionally divided opposition is slated later this year to select a single candidate to run against Mr. Marcos. The next election is not scheduled until 1987, but many in the opposition say that Mr. Marcos will call an early election.

The procession also included hundreds of troops, with the ma-

rine, army rangers, navy and combatant represented. Jets, helicopters and transports flew over.

Mr. Marcos said the government would continue to pursue its objectives by nonmilitary means. But, he added, "let no one ever imagine that we will hesitate to use the power of our armed forces when the danger to the nation demand it."

Prospicio C. Nograles, a human rights lawyer from Davao in southern Mindanao, where the Communists are particularly active, said that the costly military parade seemed to be an extreme step.

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About 12,000 people attended the convention of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, which nominated Mr. Laurel. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Laurel criticized the 20-year rule of the Marcos government in several areas, particularly economic mismanagement and human rights abuses.

Government estimates of the crowd ranged from 30,000 people to more than 250,000. However, independent sources placed the figure closer to 30,000 people. Many of those in attendance were government employees or workers in government-backed companies.

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Agca Says Russians Plotted to Bomb Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

attack. The day before, Mr. Agca asserted, also for the first time, that the plot to kill the pope originated in the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

There have been no arrests or convictions in the Munich bomb case. An otherwise unknown group calling itself the Armed Secret Army claimed responsibility, but security officials in West Germany have expressed the view that it

might have been instigated by Soviet bloc governments.

Last year, West Germany expelled four Romanian diplomats it accused of planning a further bomb attack on the anti-Communist station in Munich.

Contradicting earlier testimony, Mr. Agca said he was sent by the Bulgarians to Tunisia in December 1982, during a visit there by Mr. Mintoff. He said he was met by a person who spoke English and called himself John but said he was a Syrian.

However, he said, plans to kill

Barry Postpones Poland Visit

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Barry has postponed an official trip to Poland next month because he was refused permission to meet with political dissidents, Britain's Press Association reported Tuesday. The news agency added that talks were under way to arrange a visit later.

ADVERTISEMENT

ALL PARTY EARLY DAY MOTION OF 158 MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN

ALL PARTY EARLY DAY MOTION — HOUSE OF COMMONS 369 HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAN

Mr. Alfred DUBS, Sir Bernard BRAINE, Mr. Eric S. EFFER,
Mr. Cyril D. TOWNSEND, Mr. Russell JOHNSTON, Mr. Ian CRIST.

This house expresses its deep horror at the continuing violation of human rights in Iran, and especially at the list of 10,300 victims of executions by the Khomeini regime, published by the People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran and announced by Mr. Massoud RAJAVI, Chairman of the National Council of Resistance of Iran, the list containing 18 women pregnant at the time of execution, 430 children under the age of 18 years, and 54 parliamentary candidates (in the first parliamentary elections held by the regime); urges Her Majesty's Government to continue its efforts through the United Nations Organization and other international bodies to pressure the Iranian Government to respect fundamental human rights; is greatly concerned at the rising trend of state sponsored terrorism shown in the hijacking of the Kuwaiti airliner as well as the growing threat, presented by the Gulf war to the peace and stability of the Middle East; and calls upon Her Majesty's Government to step up its efforts towards a negotiated solution to the conflict and effectively prevent any trade on lethal weapons which contribute to the continuing hostilities.

Alfred Dubs (Vice-Chair, Parl. Human Rights Gp); Eric Heffer (Ex-Lab. Party Chair, Lab. N.E.C. memb., ex-Sec); Sir Bernard Braine (Vice-Chair, Parl. Human Rights Gp); Ex-Foreign Aff. spokes of Cons. Party); P. Temple-Morris (Chair, Mid. East sec. of Cons. Party Foreign Aff. Comm., Chair, Brdg. del. to Inter-Parl. Committee on Unesco); Ian Meldrum (Chair, Socialist Inter. Lab. M.P.); Mrs. Judith Hart (Lab. M.P.); ex-Sec. of Overseas Develop.); Denis Walker (M.P. Chair, Cons. Mid. East Comm.); Russell Johnston (M.P. Lib. Party Foreign Aff. Spokes); Laurie Patten (Lab. M.P.); Hugh Ross (Cons. M.P.); Alan Howard (Cons. M.P.); ex-Parl. Under-Sec. on Education); Richard Page (Cons. M.P.); mem. Comm. of Envir. and Commonwealth Aff. Comm., M.P.); John Evans (Lab. N.E.C. memb., M.P.); Sir Patrick Wall (Cons. M.P.); Chair, Brit. del. to North Atlantic Assembly); Mrs. Joan Maynard (Lab. M.P.); N.E.C. memb.); Richard Wainwright (Lab. Spokes on Econ., M.P.); John Hume (M.P.); M.P. leader of N. Ireland's SDLP); Andrew Faulds (Lab. M.P.); mem. of Brit. del. to Inter-Parl. Comm.; Hugh Prentice (Cons. M.P.); ex-Educ. Sec.); Sir Geoffrey Fincham (M.P.); ex-Cons. party Chair); Sir Nicholas Bentwich (M.P.); ex-Vice-Chair, Cons. Party Foreign Aff. Gp.; James Wallwork (Lab. Spokes on Energy, M.P.); Peter Addy (M.P.); Lab. Spokes on Trade and Ind.); Robert Hughes (Lab. M.P.); Chair, Anti-Apartheid Movement); Julian Amery (Cons. M.P.); ex-Sec. S. Reginald Eyre

(M.P.); ex-Cons. Party Chair); Alex Carlile (Lab. Spokes on Home Aff. and Justice); M.P. Cyril T. Townsend (Cons. M.P.); David Atkinson (Cons. M.P.); mem. of Comm. of Envir. and U.W.E.); Morris Flannery (Chair, Lab. Party Park. Gp. on Educ. Science and Art); Barry Sheerman (Lab. Party Spokes on Envir. M.P.); Guy Barnett (Lab. ex-Lab. Party Spokes on Envir. M.P.); James Hamilton (Lab. M.P.); Denis Howell (Lab. M.P.); ex-Envir. Sec.); Clare Short (Lab. M.P.); N.E.C. memb.); Simon Hughes (M.P.); Lab. Party Spokes on Environs); William Shotton (Cons. M.P.); ex-Parl. Under-Sec. on Education); Richard Page (Cons. M.P.); mem. Comm. of Envir. and U.W.E.); Michael Meadmore (Lab. M.P.); John Evans (Lab. N.E.C. memb., M.P.); Chair, Brit. del. to North Atlantic Assembly); Mrs. Joan Maynard (Lab. M.P.); N.E.C. memb.); Richard Wainwright (Lab. Spokes on Econ., M.P.); John Hume (M.P.); M.P. leader of N. Ireland's SDLP); Andrew Faulds (Lab. M.P.); mem. of Brit. del. to Inter-Parl. Comm.; Hugh Prentice (Cons. M.P.); ex-Educ. Sec.); Sir Geoffrey Fincham (M.P.); ex-Cons. party Chair); Sir Nicholas Bentwich (M.P.); ex-Vice-Chair, Cons. Party Foreign Aff. Gp.; James Wallwork (Lab. Spokes on Energy, M.P.); Peter Addy (M.P.); Lab. Spokes on Trade and Ind.); Robert Hughes (Lab. M.P.); Chair, Anti-Apartheid Movement); Julian Amery (Cons. M.P.); ex-Sec. S. Reginald Eyre

HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON SW1A 0AA



Ferdinand E. Marcos greets Philippines officers on the nation's Independence Day.

Karen Quinlan Dies After Years in Coma

(Continued from Page 1)

woman's death "would not be unexpected, since he is president of the organization. Other likely opposition nominees for the Philippine presidency, according to political analysts, include Aquilino Pimentel, Ramon Mitra and Jovito Salonga. An opposition conference to select one presidential candidate is scheduled for late July.

Government estimates of the crowd ranged from 30,000 people to more than 250,000. However, independent sources placed the figure closer to 30,000 people. Many of those in attendance were government employees or workers in government-backed companies.

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About 12,000 people attended the convention of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, which nominated Mr. Laurel. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Laurel criticized the 20-year rule of the Marcos government in several areas, particularly economic mismanagement and human rights abuses.

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Helene A. von Damm with Peter Guertler on their wedding day last Feb. 2 in the skiing resort of Kitzbühel, Austria.

U.S. 'Interests' Are Cited As Vienna Envoy Resigns

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Helene A. von Damm has announced her intention to step down as U.S. ambassador to Austria in a letter to President Ronald Reagan in which she said her resignation was in "the interests of our country."

Mrs. von Damm, a friend and former secretary of the president, was criticized in some Vienna social circles this year for divorcing her third husband and marrying Peter Guertler, owner and manager of a fashionable hotel.

In her letter Tuesday to Mr. Reagan, for whom Mrs. von Damm has worked since his early days as governor of California, the ambassador suggested that she leave her post at the end of the year. An administration official said he expected the resignation and its timing to be accepted by Mr. Reagan.

"You will recall that when I wrote you about my decision to marry Peter I told you I was well aware of the potential consequences," Mrs. von Damm said in her letter. She added, "For my own part I have always been cognizant

of the priority my official duties deserved."

The letter continued: "Being at all times aware that public perceptions are as important as reality in the world in which we live and work, however, I must recognize there are voices that continue to assert a conflict of interest between my professional responsibilities and my personal situation."

The letter went on to say, "These circumstances have led me to the conclusion that the interests of our country and your own are best served by your appointment of a new ambassador to Austria."

Mrs. von Damm, a native Austrian who emigrated to the United States, added in a postscript that she would always be Mr. Reagan's "goodwill ambassador."

Mrs. von Damm, 47, left Austria in 1959 after marrying an American soldier. She worked for Mr. Reagan during his two-term governorship, helped raise funds for his presidential campaign and served for a time as White House personnel director, where she was credited with increasing the number of female appointees.

Fundamentalists Strengthen Control of Church in U.S.

New York Times Service

DALLAS — Fundamentalists have taken firm control of the Southern Baptist Convention, the largest Protestant denomination in the United States, by electing the Reverend Charles F. Stanley of Atlanta as the national president.

The vote Tuesday for president marked a turning point for the church, which claims 14.3 million members.

Fundamentalists have held the presidency since 1979, and as a result they have now appointed nearly half the members of the boards that run the church's seminaries, missions, charities and political affairs. Many say Mr. Stanley's victory portends a change in the denomination's opposition to officially sanctioned prayer in public schools.

Mr. Stanley, the 52-year-old pastor of the First Baptist Church in Atlanta, won by 24,453 votes to 19,795 for the Reverend W.

Winfred Moore of Amarillo, Texas, leader of a moderate faction in the church.

In a gesture at resolving the dispute over theological and secular matters that has split the church, a delegate immediately nominated Mr. Moore to be the convention's first vice president. Two other candidates were also nominated.

The fundamentalists, riding the crest of a national trend toward conservatism, say that some church leaders have taken a "liberal drift" away from the faith's basic tenets. The fundamentalists have criticized seminary professors and church leaders who do not take a literal view of the Scriptures.

The moderates have said that the fundamentalists are undermining the historical doctrine of freedom of conscience by which Baptists can interpret the Bible as they see it. They also say that the conservatives are trying to seize control of the church's assets.

Pentagon Is Moving to Curb Negligence at Military Hospitals

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense has instituted a series of new measures designed to eliminate substandard care at military hospitals.

The changes are intended to ensure that malpractice is detected and acted on and that doctors with false credentials or records of poor performance are not hired in the first place.

The drive began after a small number of highly publicized incidents in which patients were killed or injured by negligent military doctors.

By imposing rules that are in some respects more exacting than those in civilian medicine, military leaders hope to minimize such incidents, which in recent years have undermined the reputation of some of the most prestigious military medical centers.

In the latest widely publicized case, a 6-year-old boy died in April, hours after he was treated for a cut lip at Madigan Army Medical Center in Fort Lewis, Washington. Inexperienced personnel apparently injected him with potent drugs by mistake.

His death came after a number of incidents involving poor or unethical care over the last few years in all three branches of the military. The navy recently dismissed a heart surgeon for incompetence; the army is investigating a psychiatrist accused of having had sex with patients or former patients; and an air force hospital commander was sentenced to prison late last year for molesting the children of military personnel.

Broad audits of medical quality assurance in military hospitals in the United States and abroad, con-

ducted mostly from mid-1983 to mid-1984, found these faults:

- Repeated failure to check the credentials of doctors reporting for duty from another station or civilian practice.

- Failure to fully investigate complaints of incompetence against doctors.

- Failure to investigate unusual deaths or complications.

- Lax controls on dispensing drugs, allowing some doctors and other health personnel to become addicts.

- Staffing emergency rooms at night and on weekends with unqualified personnel, including nurses and physician assistants instead of doctors.

- Missing or incomplete records, making it impossible to know what treatment or tests patients had received.

A survey of more than 19,000 patients last year found that most families were dissatisfied with military care, ranking it below civilian care in all respects.

The military services essentially agreed with the findings but contended that they were a snapshot taken at the early stages of a changing situation, before many of the latest new programs had been put in place.

Some critics believe that the military services are still not moving rapidly enough to correct the problem. Vernon McKenzie, who resigned recently as principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, said he had a "growing, nagging sense of dissatisfaction" with both the quality of military medicine and with the efforts to improve it.

Mr. McKenzie said that the Pentagon and the military services "are not coming to grips with the problem" because "doctors don't want to squeal on each other" and because the military surgeons general and hospital commanders resent and oppose efforts to impose quality control from above.

"They're on the road to reform, but they're fighting it every inch of the way," he said.

Malpractice claims filed against the government for military medical care jumped 24 percent from 1982 to 1984, the Pentagon acknowledges, and the amount paid to settle claims jumped 41 percent. But military malpractice rates, the Pentagon contends, remain well below the soaring civilian rates. In 1984, 854 claims were filed against military medicine, and \$41 million was paid to claimants.

In the last three years the Pentagon and the army, navy and air force have issued directives and established programs designed to remove incompetent doctors and assure that hospital commanders are required to pay greater attention to malpractice.

In May 1982, the Pentagon's

Health Affairs Office created a directorate for quality assurance, and the first directive was issued in July of that year. It required each military department to report to the Federation of State Medical Boards all doctors who had been discharged because of substandard or unethical performance.

Since then, four other major directives have been issued. One requires the military services to develop standards for acceptable rates of death and complications in various medical treatments and then measure the performance of each doctor against the standards.

Such norms have already been established for 26 surgical procedures, and the services are beginning to use them to evaluate surgeons.

Another directive was designed to stiffen the supervision of nurses and physician's assistants by requiring that a doctor be designated in writing to supervise the care they deliver. A third ordered hospital commanders to take timely action

to suspend, report and investigate doctors involved in improper conduct or substandard care.

The fourth directive, issued in February, sets minimum requirements for granting credentials to doctors and other health personnel to practice in military hospitals. It requires that clinical privileges be reviewed at least every two years, and it orders hospital commanders to forward the files of doctors who are transferred, something that had often been neglected.

Another directive, requiring doctors and other health care professionals to obtain state licenses in addition to their military credentials, is being prepared, as is a directive that will spell out procedures for detecting and rehabilitating physicians addicted to drugs or alcohol.

The quality of medical care in the military is increasingly important because of President Ronald Reagan's military buildup and the nation's reliance on an all-volunteer force.

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Unwise Plans in France

Opposition politicians make alarming noises. If Britain's Labor Party gains power a couple of years hence, it promises strict controls on imports, starting with cars — about the last thing the economy needs. More immediately worrying are revelations emanating from the French right, whose leaders hope to regain power early next year.

Economic conditions in France are less than brilliant: inflation, unemployment and the foreign debt level are disturbing. But the policies being discussed by the opposition could jeopardize what progress toward economic balance the Socialists have achieved since acknowledging their initial errors.

Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac — whose supporters are currently better organized than those of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing or those of former Prime Minister Raymond Barre — promises a dash for freedom from austerity, with a tax cut equivalent to 1 percent of France's GNP and a similar cut in public spending. The program, clearly inspired by Reaganomics, is portrayed as a return to the spirit of de Gaulle. But it could be as dangerous as the policies President François Mitterrand espoused when he came to power in 1981.

France's budget deficit is already too large. The idea that a tax cut of this size could be accompanied by an equivalent spending cut is dangerously optimistic. This is particularly so in the splintered parliament likely to be elected under the coming system of proportional representation, in which party loyalties will be weakened and more wheeling and dealing will be the order of the day. From inside the right, Mr. Barre has already condemned the Chirac package. But Mr. Barre will not be in the government

so long as there is a Socialist president — which looks likely to be the case until 1988.

Some other French conservative proposals are more promising. An important part of the economy would be *decentralized*. (It would have to be done cautiously, because abrupt privatization could congest the narrow financial market.) Industry would be deregulated, in particular by reducing controls on labor. Foreign exchange controls that still restrict the flow of capital into and out of the country would be lifted — but this is where one comes back to the weaknesses of the Chirac program.

To combine an inflationary budget policy with the lifting of exchange controls risks engendering a new outflow of capital, with a return to the series of devaluations that marred the early Mitterrand years. The answer is not to delay the decontrolling but to adopt a better thought-out budget policy. Justifying the Chirac proposals by reference to Ronald Reagan or Charles de Gaulle is naive. Mr. Reagan's 1981 tax cut is still exerting a boomerang effect on the U.S. economy, and the French economy is less stable than America's to stand up to adverse repercussions abroad. As de Gaulle, he did not begin by a dash for growth, but by an austerity program that underpinned the policy his predecessors had put in place.

European unity and the Western alliance depend importantly on France's economic strength. Compared to West Germany, France's inflation rate is nearly three times as great and its external finances are incomparably weaker. The Chirac stance would aggravate both, with ill effects for France, Europe and the Atlantic alliance.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Healthy Vote in Italy

The *scala mobile* has been, until recently, as firmly embedded in the Italian economy as arias are in opera. The "moving staircase" is an automatic increase in wages to compensate for increases in the cost of living. As is often the case with indexation, the particular formula used tends to become unduly generous, and its application a year or so after the inflation has occurred tends to cause further inflation. Yet indexation usually remains politically popular. How many voters are willing to give up something that protects them against (or puts them just a little ahead of) inflation?

The answer, from some 33 million Italians who voted Sunday and Monday, is heartening: a solid majority. Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and his five-party government had the courage last year to cut 4 percent of the "moving staircase." The Communists, usually the second largest party and the 1984 European elections the largest, responded by forcing a referendum to restore the 4 percent. They had little support; of Italy's other parties, only the neo-Fascists followed their lead. But their hope obviously was that the ordinary people of Italy would vote their pocketbooks.

To some extent they did: the approximately 46 percent who voted "yes" exceeded the percentage of those who have voted for the two

extreme parties in Italian elections. But the more important fact is that an unambiguous majority voted "no." The Communists, once about as politically attractive an issue as they could hope to find, nonetheless lost.

And Mr. Craxi won. He had threatened to resign immediately if his side lost, and that might have been an even greater loss than the point-or-so rise in inflation that a restored *scala mobile* would have caused. Mr. Craxi's government is one of the longest-lasting in postwar Italian politics, and has courageously tackled many of the country's major problems. Everyone in the coalition has held everyone else's hands firmly as they all jumped together, cutting industrial subsidies, scaling back social benefits and attacking indexation. The Italian government now has major achievements to its credit. It has controlled terrorism while respecting civil liberties; it has produced economic growth while lowering inflation; it has maintained its commitments to the Western alliance. Italy has proved to be one of the most stable of Western democracies. Its voters' rejection of the Communists' *scala mobile* referendum is welcome evidence that the voters are willing to endure some pain in the struggle bring inflation under control.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Religious Inhumanism?

An amendment slid quietly into the Education for Economic Security Act last year. It prohibits the use of federal funds for "any course of instruction the substance of which is secular humanism." And a 1978 Hatch amendment requiring schools to obtain parental permission before giving pupils psychological tests was broadened to the point of vagueness at the urging of groups led by Phyllis Schlafly. Again the aim was to ban secular humanism.

Just what is secular humanism? According to our dictionary, secular means "of or relating to worldly things as distinguished from things relating to church and religion." Humanism means "any system of thought or action based on the nature, dignity, interests and ideals of man." Put them together and you get — well, we don't quite know, but it doesn't sound like something to keep away from kids.

Oh, but it is, say organizations like the Moral Majority, Christian Voice and Pro-Family Forum. They say secular humanism is anti-God, anti-American and anti-family. The precise definitions are up to the individual.

In Hillsboro, Missouri, a parents' group, fearing secular humanism, objected to the showing in school of the movie "Romeo and Juliet." In Cobb County, Georgia, the school superintendent circulated a memorandum to teachers restricting classroom discussion on

several topics, including evolution, communism and "values." In Maryland, a Coalition of Concerned Parents on Privacy Rights has distributed a letter citing the broadened Hatch regulations as requiring parental permission for 34 categories of classroom practices and materials, including autobiographical assignments. Strictly speaking, to ask a student to write about "What I did on my summer vacation" would require a letter from home.

"I think about what I'm doing twice," a Texas teacher once told The New York Times. "Is there anything controversial in this lesson plan? If there is, I won't use it. I won't use things where a kid has to make a judgment." Parents who put their trust in America's public schools may now find great holes in the education they provide, thanks to other parents waving the club called secular humanism.

Since definitions are so subjective, we would like to suggest our own. Let secular humanists be people who believe that ignorance is the poorest armor. That keeping a careful eye on education ought not to mean rewriting history or expurgating science. That religious beliefs should not be forced on public schools.

No educator would have anything to fear from secular humanists like that. Fortunately, they far outnumber their antagonists.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR JUNE 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Editor Made to Eat His Words

RUSSELLVILLE, Alabama — Mr. R.L. Page, Jr., of Red Bay, this county, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of Clark county, Mississippi, for \$10,000 against C.W. Wier and other citizens of Quitman, Mississippi, who, he says, several days ago attacked him in the office of the *Quitman "Globe"* of which at that time he was editor and part owner. The young people of Quitman had a dance, and the next issue of the "Globe" contained a scathing denunciation of those who participated. Wier, with others, went to the office of the "Globe," where they found Page, who was made to chew the paper upon which the attack was printed and forced to swallow it. He was then warned to leave the town, which he did.

1935: Bolivia and Paraguay End War

BUENOS AIRES — Three years of war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the "green hell" of the Chaco will end [on June 14]. The truce is to be followed by an armistice and peace negotiations. The armies are to be demobilized within ninety days and the military effectiveness of each nation will be reduced to 5,000 men. Provisions of the agreement include: a peace conference to ratify the agreements; solution of problems regarding the security of armistice conditions; promotion of negotiations of differences by Bolivia and Paraguay, it being understood that The Hague Court shall be arbitrated if direct negotiations fail; and designation of an international commission to fix responsibilities in the war.

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California investigators examining debris for human bone fragments. The Associated Press

California Police Suspect 2 of Torture, Deaths of 20 at Remote Mountain Site

The Associated Press

WEST POINT, California — The authorities say they believe that two men, one of them a survivalist who killed himself while in police custody, may have been involved in the sexual torture and death of at least 20 persons at a remote mountain cabin.

The remains of at least four persons have been found at the site, the police said. The Calaveras County sheriff, Claud Ballard, said the authorities have evidence indicating that the remains of more than 20 persons may have been burned and buried nearby.

"I hope they're not there," he said, "but I have evidence to believe that they are."

Leonard T. Lake, 39, killed himself by swallowing a cyanide capsule last week while he was in police custody in San Francisco. He was arrested after the police found that he had been driving a car belonging to a man missing since November.

Mr. Lake's friend, Charles Ng, 24, the subject of a nationwide manhunt, was named Tuesday in a federal warrant. He is wanted on a charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and on local warrants listing charges of kidnapping, false

imprisonment and burglary, the authorities said.

The police say they believe that the two men may be connected to the disappearances of at least 25 persons, including Mr. Lake's brother, Donald, a group of neighbors and a family of five who vanished from a nearby camping ground.

Investigators have found five bags of human bones, sexually explicit photographs, videotapes of sexual torture involving Mr. Lake, Mr. Ng and women, charred handcuffs and jewelry at the site near Wilseyville, 150 miles (about 240 kilometers) east of San Francisco.

Spellers Contend in Tears and Laughter

By Betty Cuniberti
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Velma Dekhi, a seventh-grader from San Diego, clutched a tear-soaked tissue as she remembered the dreaded agonrome.

"I've never heard of the word," she said, her head hanging low, tears welling in her eyes. "I studied 'Words of the Champions.'"

But study is no longer enough: the National Spelling Bee, which has gone big-time with coaches, years of preparation and, this time, a winner whose victory suggested that previous National Spelling Bee experience is a key factor.

The winner, Bahu Natarajan, was one of four contestants competing in the National Spelling Bee for the third time. Three of those third-timers made the final 10 this year.

The competition has turned into something of a cerebral Olympics in the 60 years since nine kids spelled against each other in the first National Bee in 1925.

In last week's competition, 168 spellers from 45 states, Mexico, Guam and the Virgin Islands tackled 719 words in a competition that lasted two full days — all record numbers for the Bee, sponsored by the Scripps-Howard newspaper company.

"I don't think the smartest one wins, I think the luckiest one wins," said Velma's mother, Khairiya Dekhi, who looked more exasperated than her daughter after the fourth-round misspell.

"I'm exhausted," Mrs. Dekhi said. "I've been helping her learn the words, and I've hardly left the house the last month and a half."

When it was all done, Bahu Natarajan, 13, of Bolingbrook, Illinois, earned the trophy, the \$1,000 prize and television talk show invitations by first spelling "farrago," missed by the second-place finisher, Katie Lingley of Maine, and then spelling "mitten."

He was instantly mobbed by reporters in a scene that rivaled any in the White House or the U.S. Capitol.

The spellers, aged 9 to 14, had won regional bees and were sponsored by local newspapers to come to Washington, where they fell victim to words like "uxorious," "balalaika," "satrapy" and "mansuetude."

"Syllepsis" sent one three-time competitor off the stage in tears. On came diseases, drugs, cooking terms, Yiddish, French and Japanese words and slang terms like "grungy" — no word was too weird.

At times it seemed almost cruel. Kid after kid — their braces gleaming, huge eyeglasses glistening — marched to the microphone in front of hundreds of spectators, three rows of television cameras, dozens of reporters and a panel of judges with earphones plugged into an audio and taping system, all them essentially waiting for 167 kids to hear the bell ("Wrong!")

and be escorted off stage by a Bee staff member offering an enthusiastic embrace or handshake.

From the stage, losers were led to a recovery room, where they could find soft drinks, potato chips and privacy. It came to be known as the "crying room."

"Some cry, some are relieved, and some of them run into their friends and start laughing," said one staff member who had been inside.

To ward off a loss, the 101 girls and 67 boys not only brought parents — some of whom drilled their children on spelling lists in the Capital Hilton Hotel hallways — but others clutched stuffed animals, a lucky pine cone or a good-luck marble, looking particularly child-like as they approached such towering adult foes as "marmacuous" and "lagniappe."

Another speller expressed shock and indignation when the official offered "rescue" to her.

"What!!!!!" she gasped in disbelief.

Interminably, the spellers rolled their eyes, stared at the ceiling and tried envisioning words by tracing them on their palms with a finger. They asked for definitions, root language, alternate pronunciations and use of the word in a sentence. And then, some of them would ponder the word some more.

After a particularly surprising correct spelling, some girls would exchange hugs or the boys would

'Chemistry' of 2 Lawmakers Is a Key to U.S. Budget Talks

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They are Capitol Hill's newest political odd couple: the outgoing, suave, self-confident black clergyman from Philadelphia, and the intense, rumpled and often fretful son of an Italian-born grocer from Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Except for the shared misery they face as chief negotiators of a complicated and politically tricky compromise to reduce the deficit, there is little to suggest a bond between Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat, and Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican, chairmen of the two chambers' budget committees.

Mr. Domenici, a Westerner from a small state who is as liberal as Mr. Domenici is conservative, took over as head of the House budget panel a few months ago, earning high marks among Democratic colleagues for his fledgling efforts to build a consensus within the party.

These differences might seem to portend rough going for the House-Senate budget conference now in progress. Both the Senate and House budgets project savings of \$36 billion in fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1. The Senate version does it with deeper cuts in domestic spending, including a one-year freeze on increases in Social Security benefits, while the House plan restricts military spending more.

Still, colleagues of the two chairmen say their "compatible chemis-

try" may help the negotiations succeed.

Two years ago, when House-Senate negotiations were near collapse in a dispute over spending on job programs, Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici got together in a back room

over a couple of beers and a pack of cigarettes and agreed on a deal that broke the impasse.

A few months later, Mr. Domenici was hospitalized during negotiations involving transportation appropriations, including a New Mexico road project that the senator, facing re-election the following year, wanted to deliver to the home folks.

A Domenici aide approached Mr. Gray, who was a House conferee on the measure. Mr. Gray came to the rescue, helping to assure the project's inclusion in the bill.

With this background, several members from both houses have suggested that Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici could resolve their disputes on the deficit with relative ease if left to their own resources.

But each has powerful clients: for Mr. Domenici, the White House; and for Mr. Gray, the House's Democratic majority and leadership.

Nonetheless, House and Senate sources hold out hope for compromise, partly, they say, because of Mr. Gray as the new factor in the equation.

Senate Republicans are wary but hopeful.

"Bill Gray could charm a rattle off a rattlesnake," said a Domenici aide.

House Democrats, who have both won and lost in dealing with the persistent Mr. Domenici, are quick, in turn, to praise the New Mexico senator.

"He's formidable in defending the indefensible," said Representative Thomas J. Downey of New York, in what was apparently meant as high praise.

But Mr. Downey contended that Mr. Gray, despite his relative lack of experience, would be "more than a match for Domenici," an argument frequently made by other House Democrats.

"Domenici's going to have his hands full," said Representative Butler Derrick of South Carolina. "If he doesn't watch out, he'll wind up agreeing with Bill Gray without even knowing it."

Hope for Compromise

Mr. Domenici hinted Wednesday that the House and Senate budget negotiators might be able to reach a compromise on military spending. United Press International reported.

Letter Sent to 'Mrs. Elisabeth Regina' Erroneously Duns Queen for Tractor

Agence France-Presse

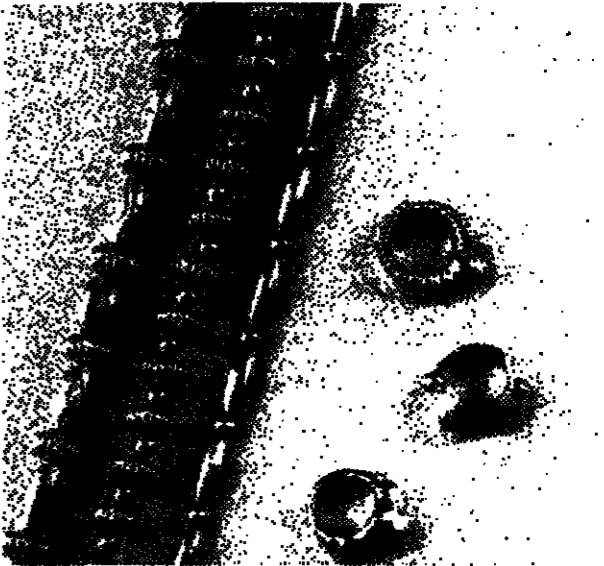
LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II received a letter from a credit company warning that she was in arrears in paying for a tractor for her Windsor farm, the Daily Mirror reported Wednesday.

Addressed to "Mrs. Elisabeth Regina" at Buckingham Palace, the letter said that she was overdue in remitting \$4,094 pounds (\$5,158) and included the routine warning that "unless the payment is made, steps will be taken."

The letter was returned to the credit company four days later with a handwritten notation on the envelope, "Not known at this address."

Geoff Snell, manager of the credit company, said: "It is all due to a computer error. Our dealer did receive the money on time."

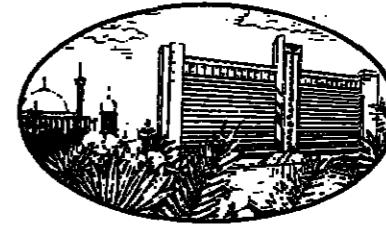
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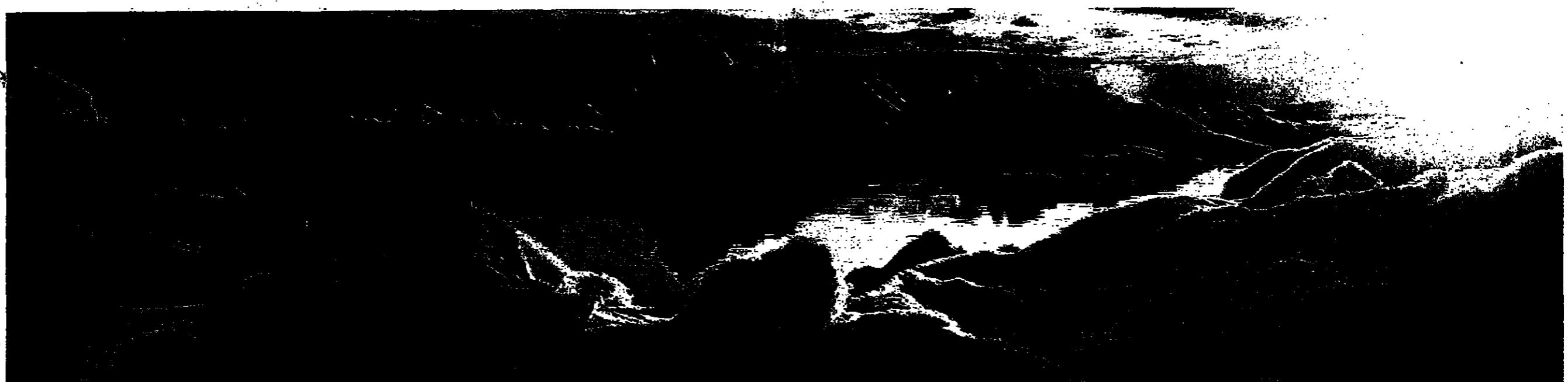


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Alfonsín Seen as Pursuing Perónist Legacy in Feeding Hungry

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR DE JUJUY, Argentina — Juan Perón's populist government handed out bread and cider to the masses in the 1940s. Nowadays, President Raúl Alfonsín, who routed the Peronists 18 months ago, is distributing flour, sugar and corned beef hash.

The distribution of food might have seemed odd once in a country where the bounty of cattle is legendary. But growing numbers of

Argentines, especially children, are suffering from malnutrition.

In the biggest government handout in the country's history, Mr. Alfonsín is trying to cut the hunger by feeding about 16 percent of the population, or more than one million families, with monthly deliveries of 30-pound (13.6-kilogram) boxes of food.

Although there is an obvious need for the food, the Perón legacy and Perón's ability to woo the masses with handouts make Mr.

Alfonsín's program suspect in the eyes of political rivals. The president came into office as a strong critic of Perón, but some question whether Mr. Alfonsín's largesse might not have similar political goals.

Alicia Lugones, a government official, defended the program as answering a "terrible need" that Mr. Alfonsín recognized as soon as he took office in December 1983. The standard of living in Argentina has dropped greatly since the 1940s, and humanitarian groups estimate that 35 percent of Argentine children suffer from malnutrition.

Still, some opponents said they believed that the National Food

Plan, known by its Spanish acronym PAN, which means bread, helps to dampen animosity that might be building toward the government because of its failure to revive the economy. The annual inflation rate now is more than 1,000 percent.

The food program, the critics said, could be a big plus for Mr. Alfonsín and the Radical Party in the November congressional elections. Julio Barbero, a prominent Peronist, said he supported the program as a "palliative" but was worried that the government was creating an institution of aid instead of jobs.

Whatever the political argu-

ments, the program's tactics of dividing the country's 22 provinces into many sectors with agents in charge of distributing the food enables the Radical Party to keep in touch with the poor, who have traditionally voted for the Peronist Party. Perón made the *descamisados*, or shirtless ones, his constituency. No one in four decades has been able to turn them away.

Whether bread and flour will get the poor to embrace the Radical Party is a heated question in places like Jujuy province, which shares its northern border with Bolivia, and Salta province, just south of Jujuy. The program in those areas has caused something of a tug-of-

war over the food boxes, which government officials estimate fill one-third of a family's caloric needs.

Although the Radicals administer the food program, it splits the distribution with the Peronists. There is sometimes a struggle between the two groups over who gets the boxes and who gets the credit.

Jujuy and Salta, with their arid climate, are among the country's poorest provinces. Unemployment and underemployment rates are higher than the national average of 10 percent, and in some towns the infant mortality rate exceeds 100 per 1,000 births.

The political problems are more acute in Salta, where last week the food distribution was halted because of interparty bickering.

Silvana Natal, a Radical who works for the program, said that an investigation had found that some of the Peronists were favoring their own party members and were not doing their other chores, such as giving the talks on nutrition.

The politically appointed director then decided to dismiss one of the Peronist workers, but the worker managed to rouse support and the other Peronists went out on strike. Since then, the bickering has been reduced to a relatively low level.

The people receiving the boxes seem indifferent by the politics involved, and it is hard to tell if it will make a difference in their votes.

"It's not political," said Irma Torres, who was overthrown in a coup in early April, "hid a lot of information" and ministers were "begging us not to publicize" famine conditions, said Samir Basta.

A Saudi worker takes information from a Sudanese woman who brought her children to a famine relief clinic.

UN Official Says Nimeiri Hid Facts About Famine

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS. New York — A UN official has asserted that General Gafar Nimeiri, the former president of Sudan, deliberately suppressed information about the developing famine in his country, allowing the situation to develop to crisis proportions.

The government of General Nimeiri, who was overthrown in a coup in early April, "hid a lot of information" and ministers were "begging us not to publicize" famine conditions, said Samir Basta.

General Nimeiri's government declared an emergency in one province and appealed for aid in December only after about 50,000 refugees from the famine gathered near Khartoum, the Sudanese capital. Despite attempts to limit press access to the famine victims, General Nimeiri "couldn't hide it anymore," Dr. Basta said.

The new Sudanese government, which is headed by General Abdul Rahman Swaridah, is "far more open" to publicizing the famine and has responded rapidly to the crisis, Dr. Basta said. Drought has devastated every region in the Sudan, and by year's end the famine will affect about half of the nation's population of more than 20 million.

If the famine continues and relief is not received, one million Sudanese children under the age of eight will die in the next year, Dr. Basta said. That would be five times the normal number, he added.

In southern Sudan, where a revolt by non-Muslim forces has blocked receipt of shipments of emergency supplies for the last six months, Sudanese officials have appealed for an immediate airlift of supplies, according to a UNICEF report received Monday.



An explosion believed to have been caused by a grenade thrown through the window at the right injured Deputy Minister Luwellyn Landers in South Africa on Wednesday.

South African Official Hurt in Blast

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Grenades were thrown into the homes of two mixed-race members of Parliament early Wednesday, seriously wounding one of them, officials said.

The attacks, near Cape Town, were the first in recent years against national political figures associated with the white-led South African government.

A group calling itself the "Western Cape Suicide Squad" claimed responsibility in a telephone call to the South African Press Associa-

tion. It demanded that all members of Parliament resign because the legislature excludes the nation's black majority.

Luwellyn Landers, who was named a deputy cabinet minister last week, was in critical condition at Groote Schuur Hospital after a grenade was tossed into his home at 2 A.M., the spokesman said.

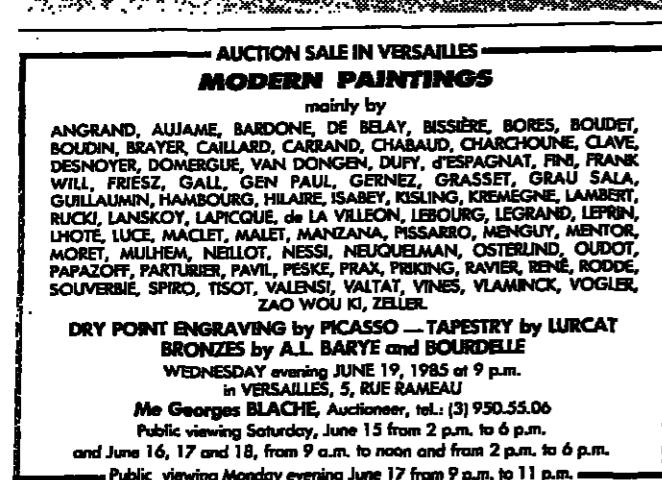
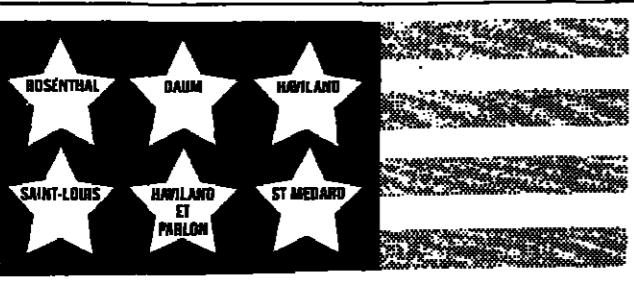
Fred Peters, 37, national secretary of the Labor Party for people of mixed race, escaped injury when a grenade went off in his home 25 minutes later.

The Reverend H.J. Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party, said:

"Those organizations which, up to now, have been calling for the resignation of Mr. Landers must be held responsible for creating the atmosphere of violence."

Anti-apartheid groups have criticized mixed-race and Asian politicians who joined new, segregated chambers of Parliament to sit alongside the white chamber.

The new South African Constitution, which took effect last September, excludes the black majority of 22 million people, who are considered citizens of 10 tribal homelands.

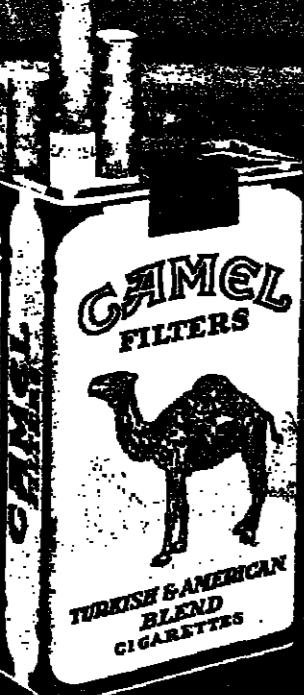


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ROGER MELANIE

While Bombs Fall on Tehran, Baghdad Is Spared Pain of War

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — While Iraqi bombs rain on Tehran, there is not so much as a blackout or a curfew here.

Baaghdad at night is a city of lights, a blanket of bright highways and busy streets, and its skyline is resplendent with ultramodern hotels for businessmen and extravagant monuments to the martyrs of the Gulf war.

The only visible damage sustained in recent fighting has been the destruction of an empty set of bleachers in a Baaghdad soccer stadium hit by an Iranian missile.

In the capital, where about a quarter of Iraq's live, the government of President Saddam Hussein makes every effort to spare the population the pain — even the inconvenience — of the war.

The situation is said to be much worse in Basra, a city of one million people near the Iranian border in southeastern Iraq. On some days a hundred or more artillery shells have landed in the city, causing widespread damage and panic, according to foreigners returning

from there. But those attacks have gone unreported in Baaghdad and foreign journalists have been unable to visit the border area.

Despite the efforts to keep the war out of sight in the capital, even here, it is said, almost everyone has lost someone in the fighting. While the country has developed rapidly in the last five years, questions have grown about why the war need continue at all. There is a certain sense, amid all the education and development, that there is ever more to lose.

"This war has to end," said a frustrated medical student. "It ruins your life. You look at uneducated people and maybe for them it doesn't matter. They are not suffering. But we have to bear this burden."

On paper, Iraq's military advantages should be overwhelming with an estimated 4-to-1 superiority in air power, including sophisticated French and Soviet jets. On the ground, military analysts in Iraq say they believe that Iraq has 3-to-1 superiority in tanks and mechanized units.

Almost daily for three weeks

Irqi planes have bombed Tehran or other Iranian cities. They have stepped up the pace of the war along the Gulf with reported attacks around Kharg Island, the major Iranian oil terminal, and contended that they have captured Iranian military positions in the southern marshes east of the Tigris River.

[At least 41 civilians were killed and 51 were wounded on Tuesday when Iraqi planes bombed the town of Sardasht in Iranian Kurdistan. The Associated Press quoted the Iranian news agency IRNA as reporting.

[An Iraqi military spokesman, meanwhile, reported Iraqi air raids Wednesday on five Iranian border cities, among them Abadan, Kermanshah and Kashan; on the army camp of Rebat, and on a ship in the Gulf of the coast of Iran.]

Despite its recent aggressiveness, Iraq is fighting a limited war with defensive objectives and, after almost five years of combat, several foreign military analysts in Baaghdad say they believe that Iraq's strategy of trying to "calibrate" its actions against Iran may lead either to interminable stalemate or to defeat.

Almost since its troops first rolled across the border, Iraq has called for cease-fires and negotiated settlements. It has accepted every international mediation effort and in 1982 withdrew to its own borders.

British fans were widely blamed for what happened at Heysel stadium — 31 of the dead were Italians — and British officials have warned tourists traveling here that they might run into violence.

Since the rioting May 29, a fire-bomb was thrown at a British school in Milan, windows in British tour buses and cars have been smashed, and tourists have been roughed up in northern Italian cities.

Dozens of British tourists have canceled visits to Italy, charter planes have arrived with seats unexpectedly empty, and some tour operators have said they are worried that the number of eventual cancellations could be large.

Yet, Iran keeps pushing back Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini insists that there cannot be peace until Iraq admits it was the aggressor and Saddam Hussein's government has fallen.

British and Italian officials also say the anti-British feelings that swept Italy immediately after the riot began to abate. Each side has made gestures to reassure the other.

The rioting took place before the European Cup final between Liver-



MAKING A NEW REEF — A derelict Dutch freighter, Renegade, was sunk Monday to form another artificial reef in the Atlantic off Florida's Broward County coast. The sheriff's bomb and arson squad exploded 80 pounds of dynamite to sink the freighter.

Anti-British Incidents Worry Italy

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — British and Italian officials say they are concerned about scattered anti-British violence in Italy after the rioting at a soccer match in Brussels two weeks ago that left 38 people dead and more than 450 injured.

British fans were widely blamed for what happened at Heysel stadium — 31 of the dead were Italians — and British officials have warned tourists traveling here that they might run into violence.

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The rioting took place before the European Cup final between Liver-

pool and the Juventus team of Turin. Many of the dead were crushed when a wall collapsed during the fighting.

Mr. Mole said his state travel agency received 50 to 70 cancellations in the first two days after the riot, out of its annual total of 30,000 to 40,000 bookings.

It is estimated that 1.4 million Britons visited here in 1984, an increase of about 100,000 over 1983.

To avert further cancellations, the Italian minister of tourism, Leandro Lagorio, said that he would visit Britain soon to assure Britons they would be welcomed.

[Mr. Lagorio said Wednesday

that British tourists were welcome in Italy and need not fear for their safety. The Associated Press reported.

["Problems of security" for British tourists "do not exist," he said. "Security is guaranteed." He said the Brussels rioting was caused by "microscopic social groups" and not by the entire British nation.]

British officials are also telling those who ask that they will be safe in Italy. But Gordon Pirie, a spokesman for the British Embassy, said: "We're telling them to keep a low profile and don't wear a Union Jack walking down the Via Veneto."

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In Günzburg, Mengele Still Casts a Shadow

New York Times Service

GÜNZBURG, West Germany — To many people, the signs leading off country roads into this Bavarian town have an accusatory tone: "Mengele-Günzburg."

The reference is to the Karl Mengele & Sons, a farm-machinery concern that put Günzburg on the map at the turn of the century.

The company still provides a livelihood for about a tenth of the local population, as well as a healthy portion of the town revenues, but the name Mengele is also a source of intense frustration.

"The people of this city are frustrated because their city is forever identified with the person of Mengele," said Mayor Rudolf Köppler, referring to Dr. Josef Mengele.

Josef Mengele, one of three sons of Karl Mengele, left his birthplace in 1930, but it has been hard for Günzburg to rid itself of him.

Since 1945, Günzburg residents have been interviewed and investigated on the whereabouts of Dr. Mengele, but never more than in the last six months.

In this town of 19,000, on the Danube 14 miles (22 kilometers) east of Ulm, the name Simon Wiesenthal, the Vienna-based Nazi-hunter, slips off the tongue of the most apolitical citizens. As do rumors such as: Was the man in a beard and dark sunglasses at the funeral of Karl Mengele in 1959 the "Angel of Death" himself?

Günzburg residents seemed generally skeptical this week that the remains being examined in Brazil are those of Dr. Mengele.

"Everyone knows he was influential, but after 40 years why make such a drama out of it?" said a man of 41 who refused to give his name because he once worked for the Mengeles.

There is little praise to be heard

for Dr. Mengele in Günzburg, but there is a fair amount of rationalization.

"Maybe he did some bad things, some things which were bad for Germany," said Richard Meyer, 50. "But what the Americans did at Dresden also wasn't so great."

The reference was to the American and British bombing raid in 1945 which historians say killed 90,000 to 150,000 people.

A man who was a young soldier in Hitler's Wehrmacht said, "When the Israelis commit crimes, no one says a word, but Mengele is followed until his dying day."

The mayor, referring to an SS reunion last month, said: "Many were critical of the SS meeting at Nesselwang recently, as was I. But I also know there are much worse Nazis in Italy."

Günzburg has tried to deal with the legacy of the man. Mayor Köppler says "threw a monstrous shadow on our city."

In 1983, on the 50th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power, major politicians of the city issued a statement. It did not discuss Dr. Mengele's crimes in details but noted: "As long as he lived in Günzburg, nothing negative was known about him. On the contrary."

One Günzburg defender of Dr. Mengele, Josef Baumeister, a former schoolteacher who knew Dr. Mengele. He has caused heated debate in the local newspaper with his conciliatory view.

In a poem entitled "To Josef Mengele," Mr. Baumeister wrote: "Your homeland will not throw stones at you."

A woman who works for the Mengele company, not wishing to be overheard, whispered: "Why pick on Günzburg? He could have been born in Italy, in America or in Hamburg."

American protectors of Dr. Mengele have been found and have corroborated accounts of the activities of a man said to have been Dr. Mengele, according to the police chief of São Paulo.

Chief Tuma said Tuesday that Ernesto Glawe, an Argentinian citizen of German extraction, and his son, Norberto, had sheltered a man introduced to them as Peter Gerhard, in need of "fraternal help," for two months in 1976.

The Glawes were introduced to Peter Gerhard, now suspected of having been Dr. Mengele, by an Austrian, Wolfgang Gerhard, the police chief said. He added that "this indicates that all the relations ships permitted to Mengele" were through Wolfgang Gerhard.

Chief Tuma added that the Glawes said Peter Gerhard had told them he had been looked after by a Hungarian couple. This supported testimony of Gitta Stamer, who said she and her husband had aided Dr. Mengele.

The Glawes said they had cared for the man believed to have been Dr. Mengele until they noted an advertisement in a magazine by his bedside for the Mengele farm implement company. This made them suspect his identity, they said. The man had told them, the Glawes said, that he had been a doctor in the Germany Army, tending the wounded.

Syria Is Viewed as Stymied In Imposing Lebanese Order

(Continued from Page 1) that there is no quick solution for Lebanon.

Editorials in the government-controlled press are taking a similar line, sounding the theme that, as one put it, "Lebanon cannot be reconstructed from the outside."

"Syria is not eager to be taken into the Lebanese quagmire," a Syrian source said. He went on to say that Damascus, involved in Lebanon since 1976, had absorbed the lessons so painfully learned by the United States and Israel: that to move directly into Lebanon is to be drawn into its conflicts; to be seen as an ally of any group is to become the enemy of the others.

Thus, although Syria is widely viewed as having emerged as the victor in Lebanon after the American and Israeli failures, the various Lebanese factions to bosh away at one another until they become so weakened and demoralized that

they are ready to appeal for Syrian intervention.

The most pressing of the current issues, and one that has become increasingly embarrassing for Syria, is the battle for the Palestinian refugee settlements.

The extended battle is widely seen as a miscalculation by Syria and has strained its ties with other radical states, notably Iran and Libya. The battle has also called into question Syria's position as the champion of the Palestinians.

The situation in Jezzine, which some Western diplomats believe will become the next Lebanese city to be peaceably settled, appears to have been put on the back burner. About 8,000 Christian refugees have fled into the town from fighting around Sidon, which was shelled for no apparent reason by Christian militiamen. Moslems and Palestinians then overran, burned and looted nearby Christian villages.

Most difficult, in the long run, and the key to all of the problems, is change in the Lebanese political system — an allocation of power by religious sect — that has been the subject of 10 years of fighting. In this, too, the Syrian influence has been felt, but it has not been decisive in making a change.

What is ending us," said the senior Iraqi official, who asked not to be quoted by name, "is how to persuade the Iranians that to export the revolution, to dictate the government of Iraq is not negotiable, not achievable."

(Continued from Page 1) larity in the handwriting in the SS application and the São Paulo notes included "the letters T, D, E, and L and the number 7."

The similarity is definite, Mr. Mota said, although the São Paulo notes were written "with a shaky hand" and showed signs of "semiliteracy and indecision."

The Mengele affair attracted new attention Thursday when police unearthed a body at a cemetery in Embu, a small town near São Paulo. They said they were almost sure the body was that of Dr. Mengele.

In Frankfurt, West Germany, U.S. and German investigators said Wednesday they would continue

the search for the doctor despite the assertion by the Mengele family that he had drowned in Brazil.

The Mengele family has given prosecutors no proof that Dr. Mengele died in 1979, said Hans-Eberhard Klein, the West German prosecutor investigating the case.

"There's a certain degree of probability that Mengele could have died in Brazil," Mr. Klein said at a news conference. "But the case will only be closed for us when it is certain that he is dead."

■ More Evidence Offered

Richard House of The Washington Post reported earlier from São Paulo.

A third family sought as South

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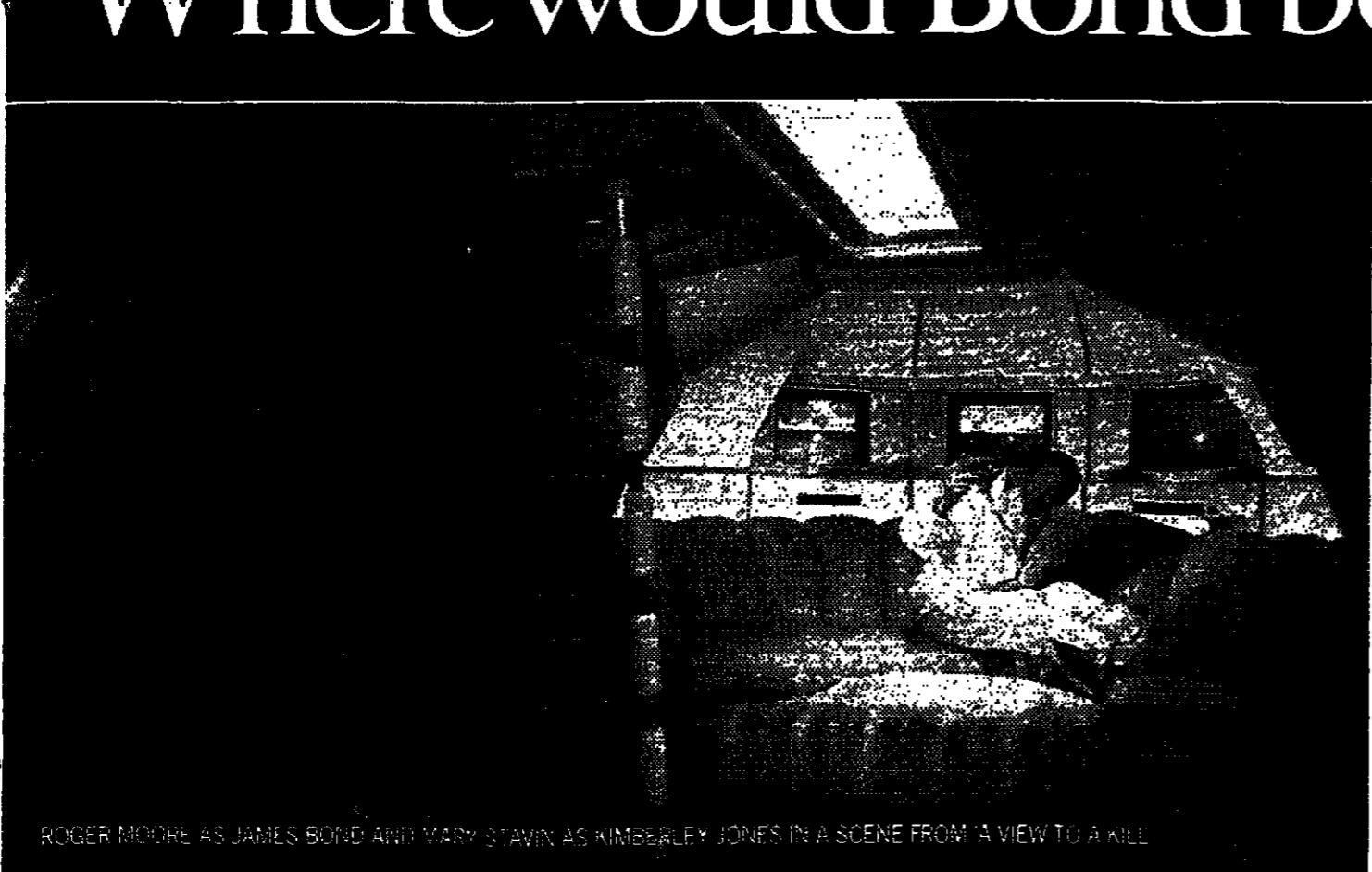
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ROGER MOORE AS JAMES BOND AND MARY STAVIN AS KIMBERLEY JONES IN A SCENE FROM A VIEW TO A KILL

SCIENCE

Costly Machines Fuel Debate on Research

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service
BIG machines that push back the frontiers of science are becoming so large and expensive that they are starting to overwhelm laboratory budgets, distort the process of project evaluation by the U.S. federal government and threaten the pace of progress, according to science policy experts.

"We have a crisis developing," said Representative George E. Brown Jr., a California Democrat who has served on the House Science Committee for two decades. "We need to rethink our values and priorities."

Atom smashers large enough to circle New York City, lasers the size of football fields and other big machines — some proposed and some already in operation — have become central to new findings in such fields as particle physics, astronomy, materials science, organic chemistry, molecular biology, computer science and energy research.

Many of these proposed machines would cost hundreds of millions, even billions, of dollars. But some are now being delayed or cut outright from the federal budget.

Will scientists, faced with insuperable expenses, find less expensive ways of learning the same things? Some scientists are already searching for small-scale experiments that can produce big-scale results.

The trend toward giant machinery started decades ago in atomic-particle physics, but has recently started to spread. "It's a major shift," said Dr. Richard Rowberg of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. "The rest of science is going over the boundary," he said.

Three centuries after the start of



Ernest O. Lawrence, in 1930, with one of the first atomic-research devices.

the scientific revolution, big research equipment is needed in many cases because most of the "easy" discoveries have already been made. Machinery planned by U.S. scientists includes a \$150-million large optical infrared telescope; a \$160-million synchrotron radiation facility for condensed-matter studies; a \$185-million relativistic heavy-ion accelerator for

nuclear physics; a \$240-million nuclear reactor for neutron studies; and the Superconducting Super Collider, a particle accelerator that might cost \$3 billion to \$6 billion and measure up to 100 miles in circumference.

None of these is especially revolutionary in design. Their advantage is their size, viewed as increasing the chance of discovery. But the timing of their planned construction may be off.

"Science has become more capital intensive at a time when federal support for research programs has slowed its growth," said Dr. Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University.

Some universities have begun to sidestep what has traditionally been a careful screening by the federal government of the scientific merits of various proposals, going directly to Congress to lobby. Robert M. Rosenthal, the president of the Association of American Universities, has called such lobbying a retreat to "the law of the political jungle."

Another source of tension is arising over who should finance giant research projects if the federal government curtails its support.

Private industry has recently started to join in, especially at universities. For instance, the International Business Machines Corp. and Floating Point Systems are providing Cornell University with about \$30 million in computing equipment. The motive behind such investments is often that the contributor will get preferential access to new discoveries, an idea at odds with traditions of open scientific publication.

This year the Reagan administration reduced by more than half — to \$70 million from \$154 million —

the budget quandary is forcing a debate over the future of science.

"Will it really hurt the national interest not to proceed with some of these big projects?" asked Dr. Marcel LaFollette, editor of *Science, Technology and Human Values*, a journal published jointly by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Such questions are now being debated by the Science Policy Task Force of the House Committee on Science and Technology. In the next two years the panel will try to formulate a new federal policy for the support of basic and applied research.

"Fields like high-energy physics are going to be under considerable pressure," Mr. Brown said. "Big machines are not going to be funded in the same kind of time frames as in the past. The years are going to stretch out and the rate at which we build these machines is going to level off."

Another way out of the dilemma



Hans A. Bethe (left), Boyce D. McDaniel riding in the tunnels of a nuclear accelerator in 1968. The latest models may be large enough to circle an area the size of New York.

may be through pure creativity, according to scientists. At the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California, for example, physicists took two old atom smashers and hooked them together in a novel fashion to form the Bevalac, which can accelerate heavy atomic nuclei to nearly the speed of light and slam them together to create superdense states of matter, such as those found in the core of collapsed stars.

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in California is experimenting with a \$114-million atom smasher (ineffective by today's standards) that works in short straight lines rather than huge circles.

"Physics has always reached its frontiers by finding ways to go to higher energies more economically," said Dr. Sidney D. Drell, deputy director of the center.

The success of such efforts is crucial for the progress of science,

IN BRIEF

Aged Chimps Perform Well in Tests

ATLANTA (NYT) — Good news about the effects of old age on primates has emerged from study of the two most aged chimpanzees in captivity. Bula and Gamma, females in their mid-50s living at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, recently repeated some learning tests they had taken more than two decades earlier.

The elderly chimpanzees showed no general decline in learning ability, and scored as high as two teen-aged chimps on most tests. On one test, involving delayed responses, their performance was worse, but on another, requiring selection of an odd object among three like ones, they performed twice as well as the younger animals.

The researchers, Mollie Bloomstrand and Terry L. Maple of the Georgia Institute of Technology, concluded that a decline in memory and learning abilities is not an inevitable product of aging. The continuing mental sharpness displayed by Bula and Gamma supports the idea that the intellectual downside often suffered by elderly humans results more from cultural influences and disease than from aging per se. The report was presented at a recent conference of the American Society of Primatologists in Niagara Falls, New York.

Device Permits Personal Eye Check

NEW YORK (NYT) — A device, called LaserSpec System, which makes it possible for viewers to check their own vision, has been manufactured by Scientific-Cook Ltd. of London.

The device, which resembles a portable television set, has a screen called a multiple diffraction grating — a plate of glass that produces a spectrum of dots when red laser light strikes it. The dots look to the eye like a number of separate rays.

For a farsighted viewer the rays will appear to move downward. A farsighted viewer will see rays moving upward. A viewer with perfect eyesight will notice no movement. In the case of astigmatism, the viewer perceives the pattern to be moving sideways. Where there is an eye defect, the speed of the movement of the rays indicates the severity of the defect. Slow movement means a slight defect; fast movement, a more pronounced one.

Proof of Black Hole in Galaxy Grows

BERKELEY, California (UPI) — Astronomers have reported the convincing evidence of a black hole four million times the mass of the sun near the heart of the Milky Way.

After 10 years of research, eight physicists and astronomers at the University of California, Berkeley, said they observed a vast amount of material concentrated in the galaxy's center. They reported in the British science journal *Nature* that this finding indicates the presence of a black hole, an object so compact, its gravitational pull allows nothing to escape, not even light.

"With this strong new evidence, the case for a black hole now seems quite convincing," said Charles Townes, a Nobel physics laureate and head of the research team. "In the past there have been a number of puzzles about the galactic center. The pieces of the puzzle that are finally falling into place with this key discovery are quite impressive." Scientists have long tried to explain very high velocities and irregular motions of gas swirling around the galactic center as well as intense and unusual radiation from the region, 30,000 light years from Earth.

Japanese Develop Artificial Heart

OSAKA, Japan (AFP) — Japanese researchers have developed a battery-powered artificial heart that can be built into a recipient's body, enabling users to circulate freely, a team at the national cardiovascular center said.

The new heart has plastic ventricles on both sides of a stainless-steel cylindrical drum, with a motor and piston rods that push and pull compression plates in the drum, pumping blood in and out as in a natural heart.

The recipient would carry a large storage battery on a belt to charge a smaller battery built into the body that would drive the motor. The interior battery could drive the motor for only a few hours. The new artificial heart can automatically control its rate, depending on whether the recipient is motionless or walking, by measuring enzymes in the blood with an optical sensor, the team reported.

Soviet Balloon Sends Data on Venus

By Serge Schemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A planetary weather balloon began sending data on the clouds and winds of Venus on Tuesday after being dropped into the planet's atmosphere by Vega-1, the Soviet spacecraft on its way to a rendezvous with Halley's comet.

The balloon, floating at an altitude of about 33 miles (53 kilometers) above the surface of Venus, began transmitting across the 300 million miles to cooperating radiotelescopes around the world, including two in the United States.

Soviet television Tuesday showed excited operators receiving the first signals from the balloon. A silver-colored model of the balloon was shown floating through terrestrial air. V. T. Pernov, deputy director of the Vega program, told an interviewer that Venusian wind patterns seemed similar to the Earth.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

DRYLAND CROP AGRONOMIST

The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) with headquarters in Aleppo, Syria, invites applications for the position of Dryland Crop Agronomist in the Farming Systems Program (FSP).

RESPONSIBILITIES

- To conduct research within a multidisciplinary team in the FSP on analytical and applied agronomy in rainfed agricultural systems with special attention given to achieving improved and stable yields of dryland crop rotations in the wheat based farming systems of North Africa and West Asia.
- To work with multidisciplinary ICARDA research teams involved in the following activities: crop rotations; crop-livestock systems; cultivar evaluation; on-farm and demonstration trials.
- To strengthen contacts with national research programs and help to enhance their agronomic research efforts; initiate training programs in applied agronomy and participate in the general development of Farming Systems training; create ways and means by which agronomic research results can have more general applicability and acceptability to farmers in North Africa and West Asia.

The candidate would be based in Aleppo and would be responsible to the Farming Systems Program Leader.

QUALIFICATIONS:

A Ph.D. in agronomy or related field with at least 5 years research experience. Exposure to rainfed agriculture in dry areas, and experience in the third world would be beneficial. Previous involvement in training and ability to speak Arabic or French would be useful. Proven competence in spoken and written English is regarded as a prerequisite to appointment.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT:

International tax-free salary based on background and experience; use of car; allowance towards housing; annual home leave; non-contributory medical insurance scheme; pension fund (TIAA—CREF in U.S.).

Candidates should send 2 copies of curriculum vitae and names of 3 referees by airmail quoting reference FSP/1/85, to:

Personnel Officer ICARDA

P.O. Box 5466 Aleppo, Syria.

Applications should be received by July 31st 1985.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DIRECTOR
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The NSW State Conservatorium of Music was established in 1916 and is the most prestigious music school in Australia. Tertiary and post-graduates courses are offered in Practical Studies, Opera, Music Education, Composition and Musicology. In-Service Courses and part-time tuition are also provided.

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As Head of the Conservatorium, the Director is primarily responsible for the artistic leadership of the Conservatorium in Sydney. He/She is the executive member of the Board of Governors and receives support in academic and administrative tasks from the Deputy Director or Secretary.

Further details concerning the position and details of qualifications required of the successful applicant may be obtained from Mr. J. Phean, Secretary, NSW State Conservatorium of Music, Macquarie Street, Sydney, NSW 2000 Australia. (Telephone (02) 230 1257. Telex 27296).

Applications close on 12th of July, 1985.

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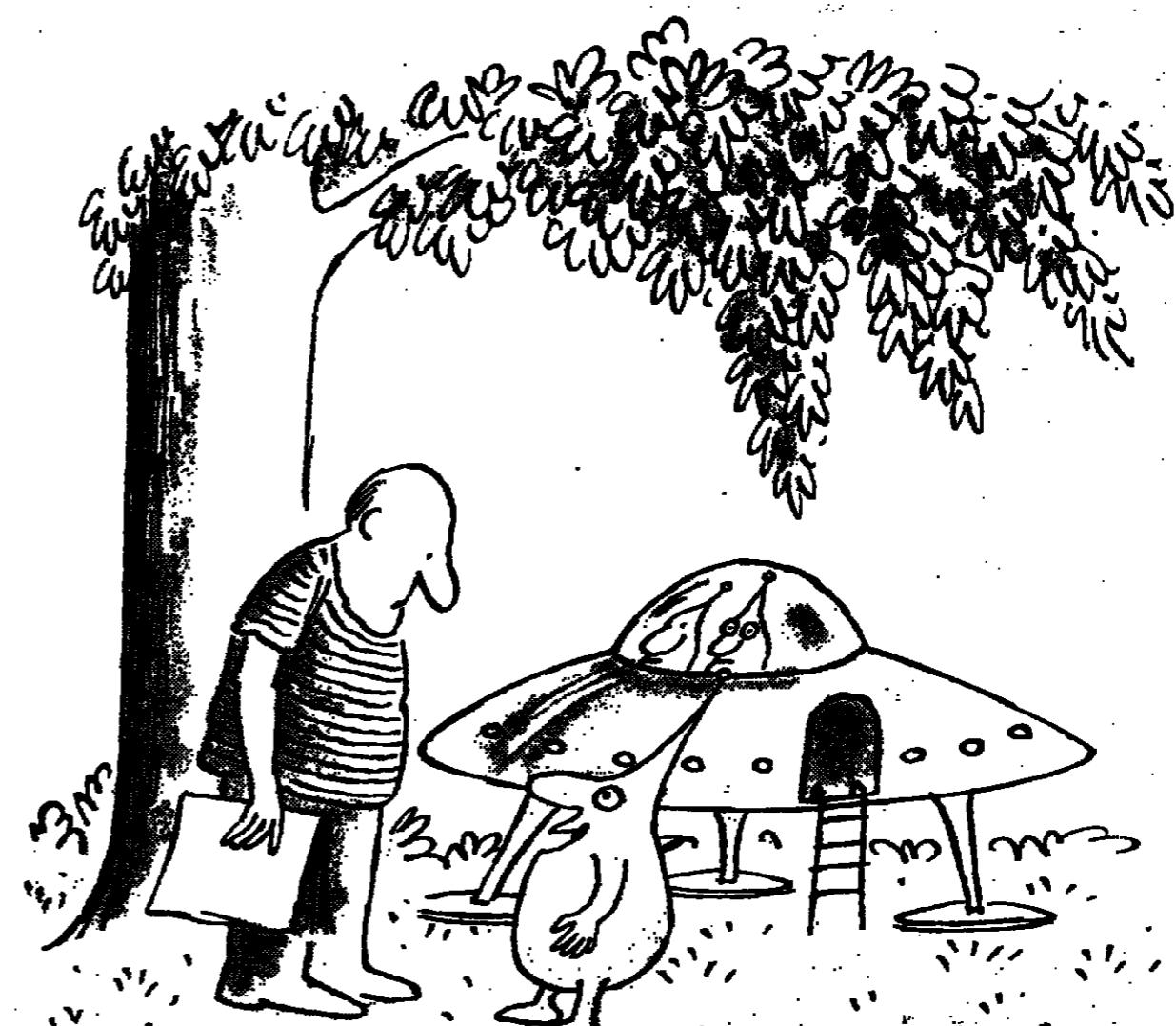
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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Europeans Remaining Cool To the Lure of U.S. Shares

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Everybody loves a parade, but so far the big one marching up Wall Street now has not done much more than inspire American spectators to wave a few limp flags. That has also been the reaction of investors in Europe, even as U.S. stocks have strived to record highs this spring.

"Nobody here is excited, nobody's getting carried away," said James Kuhn, president of a consulting firm in Brussels that twice a year polls 250 major European institutional investors, such as the leading banks, about their holdings in 35 blue-chip American companies.

What he sees is a continuation of European coolness toward Wall Street that began about five years ago on the Continent and more recently the reserve has spread to Britain. Until the fourth quarter of 1983 they had been heavy buyers of U.S. stocks, offsetting selling elsewhere in Europe in the early 1980s.

But in 1984, U.S. Treasury figures show that Europeans were net sellers on Wall Street for the first time since 1966. In last year's third quarter, the flow of funds back to Europe was a record \$1.7 billion, with more than half that the result of selling by Swiss investors.

Latest unofficial readings indicate that Europeans are only modest net buyers on high volume early in 1985 when the market rallied sharply and since then their participation has been neutral, even over the last month of the rally to record high levels.

Yet there has been an intriguing phenomenon taking place during recent weeks of the rally that would seem to be attributable to activity by overseas investors. Salomon Brothers' Laszlo Birinyi Jr., who studies money flows into the market closely, pointed out that almost half the net buying in recent weeks on Wall Street has been compressed into the first hour of trading.

"It's been our observation over the years that most European buy orders are put in for the opening," he said, noting the time cushion of almost a full working day ahead of New York, plus the fact Europeans, less performance conscious, will not quibble over an eighth of point in what they pay to get into a stock, since they also tend to be longer-term investors.

"I wouldn't hang my hat on the contention that foreign investors have been making the strongest contribution to the rally," Mr. Birinyi added. "But other than overnight orders from the West Coast, that seems to be explanation why such an optimistic, positive force has been operating the first hour of trading."

ACCURATE figures are difficult if not impossible to obtain on the foreign sources of funds flowing into Wall Street, or where outside-the-U.S. money goes after these stocks are sold. The U.S. Treasury statistics, which attempt to track the flows, suffer a long time lag and are sketchy, so everyone's entitled to an opinion.

Bryant Boyd, manager of the Merrill Lynch office in Frankfurt, which does the firm's heaviest business on the Continent, said he had detected an upswing of stock buying among retail accounts in the last week.

"There's been a lot of profit taking in bonds, and some of it has been reinvested on Wall Street into equities," he said. "This could be the start of a shift to stocks."

Favored areas, he added, are the "depressed technology sector, chemicals, and we're still doing business in utilities."

However, Gary A. Neuser, Merrill Lynch's director of international retail marketing services, emphasized from his vantage in New York, "The real rally from Europe has been taking place in the U.S. fixed-income market."

He expects that European investors will show a big appetite next week when a new mutual fund is launched of U.S. government bonds.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates		June 12									
Amsterdam	3.6725	4.20	11.225*	1.4775	1.1775	1.575	1.59	5.25	1.125	1.125	1.125
Buenos Aires	4.6275	2.80	26.125	2.1400	2.1400	2.1400	2.1400	2.1400	2.1400	2.1400	2.1400
Frankfurt	2.882	1.895	2.225	1.572 X							
London (B)	1.2625	—	3.0705	1.187	2.0245	4.62	4.61	7.018	1.245	1.245	1.245
Milan	1.0180	2.4270	53.85	2.025	—	5.428	5.548	75.97	7.848	7.848	7.848
New York (B)	1.2625	2.4270	53.85	2.025	—	5.428	5.548	75.97	7.848	7.848	7.848
Paris	0.280	1.187	1.071	0.472	0.472	1.070	1.070	2.022	0.495	0.495	0.495
Tokyo	26.945	21.68	21.68	2.58	2.58	7.124	40.02	94.25	24.80	24.80	24.80
Zurich	2.972	2.279	84.175	27.645	—	74.725	4.777	—	1.028	1.028	1.028
1 ECU	0.7285	0.5785	2.242	0.827	0.827	2.291	45.209	188.99	41.771	41.771	41.771
1 SDR	0.9480	0.7885	3.9119	1.3119	1.3119	3.9119	6.2491	25.923	5.6239	5.6239	5.6239

Closings in London and Zurich. Ratings in other European centers. New York rates of 2 P.M. 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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
IBM	2551	124.00	123.75	123.75	-5.75	+ 4.4%
AT&T	2474	104.00	103.75	103.75	-5.75	+ 5.2%
USM	1794	77.75	77.50	77.50	-1.75	+ 2.2%
CDG	1459	28.00	27.75	27.75	-0.25	+ 0.9%
Sentry	1223	57.50	57.25	57.25	-0.25	+ 0.4%
Lincoln	1145	14.00	13.75	13.75	-0.25	+ 1.7%
Int'l. Ind.	1121	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25	+ 1.1%
Nobec B	7765	21.75	21.50	21.50	-0.25	+ 1.1%
Am. Exp.	7762	21.75	21.50	21.50	-0.25	+ 1.1%
HeuInd	7763	27.75	27.50	27.50	-0.25	+ 0.9%
Int'l. Ind.	7764	27.75	27.50	27.50	-0.25	+ 0.9%
Wm. Cm.	8461	26.75	26.50	26.50	-0.25	+ 0.9%
CalPac	8324	24.75	24.50	24.50	-0.25	+ 0.9%

Dow Jones Averages						
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
Indus	1312.05	1313.01	1308.74	1308.74	-7.25	+ 5.2%
Trans	4527.5	4531.44	4519.75	4519.75	-21.25	+ 4.7%
Util.	521.15	521.45	519.25	519.25	-1.25	+ 2.4%
Comp.	542.15	542.75	542.31	542.31	-0.25	+ 0.5%

NYSE Index					
Composite	Industrials	Transport.	Utilities	Finance	Today
Trans.	105.92	107.46	107.37	107.24	107.24
Util.	124.65	124.75	124.27	122.97	122.97
Comp.	118.97	118.71	118.78	118.18	118.18

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 80,818,000

Prev. 3 P.M. Vol. 80,818,000

Prev. consolidated close 119,425,700

Tables include the notional prices
up to the closing on Wall Street and
do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Close	High	Low	Chg.
Advanced	718	720	722	717	+2
Declined	295	295	295	295	0
Unchanged	295	295	295	295	0
New Highs	9	9	9	9	0
New Lows	9	9	9	9	0

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Close	High	Low	Chg.
Composite	204.54	203.32	203.32	203.32	-1.22
Industries	203.21	203.21	203.21	203.21	0
Transport.	275.92	275.92	275.92	275.92	0
Utilities	275.97	275.97	275.97	275.97	0
Finance	267.97	267.97	267.97	267.97	0
Commodities	275.97	275.97	275.97	275.97	0
Trans.	275.97	275.97	275.97	275.97	0

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
TIE	4130	2427	2427	2427	-1	+ 0.4%
W.M.B.	2125	2125	2125	2125	0	0.0%
Shirley	1215	1215	1215	1215	0	0.0%
AMBD	1544	1544	1544	1544	0	0.0%
GRC G	1125	1125	1125	1125	0	0.0%
Scoti	1125	1125	1125	1125	0	0.0%
Rosen	1125	1125	1125	1125	0	0.0%
Kenn	1125	1125	1125	1125	0	0.0%

NYSE Diaries					
Close	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Total Issues	Chg.
627	624	627	624	10,400	+3
459	456	459	456	2,000	+1
204	202	204	202	1,000	+1
114	112	114	112	2,000	+2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	50,911	50,911	50,911	50,911
June 10	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
June 9	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
June 8	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Tables include the notional prices
up to the closing on Wall Street and
do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Standard & Poor's Index					
Previous	High	Low	Close	Today	Chg.
Industrials	275.75	275.25	274.25	274.25	-1.00
Trans.	268.59	268.25	268.25	268.25	-0.25
Utilities	268.25	268.25	268.25	268.25	0.00
Finance	267.64	267.25	267.25	267.25	0.00

AMEX Sales					
3 P.M. Volume	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Prev. 3 P.M. Volume	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Today 3 P.M. Volume	500,000	500,000			

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Beecham Reports Rise In Profits

Reuters

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC on Wednesday reported pre-tax profit for the 1984-85 year of £206.1 million (\$385.7 million), a 14.3-percent increase from £267.9 million the previous year.

Revenue rose 18 percent, from £1.94 billion to £2.29.

Analysts had estimated that pre-tax profit for Beecham, a pharmaceuticals and toiletries manufacturer, would be higher, in the range of £310 million to £320 million.

Beecham shares slipped Wednesday to 358 pence, down 20 pence since late Tuesday.

Christopher Mays, an analyst with the stockbrokerage Grieveson, Grant & Co., said the year ended March 31 had produced no significant profit growth from pharmaceuticals if recent acquisitions were excluded. Price cutting in Japan led to lower profits there.

Mr. Mays said he rated Beecham shares a hold for the time being. Investor enthusiasm could rebuild if the company gains official approval to market a new antibiotic drug that it wants to sell in Britain, the United States and ultimately elsewhere, he added.

Pennzoil to Drop Gold Firm

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Pennzoil Co. said Wednesday that its board has approved a tax-free spinoff of its Battle Mountain Gold Co. to shareholders as part of the company's previously announced withdrawal from the metals mining business.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

12 June 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of those funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols are used: (1) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (u) bi-monthly; (d) bi-weekly.

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

June 12

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Finest Blended Scotch Whisky

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DER BRITISH GOVERNMENT

The measure of excellence

Belgium Targets Speeders

Beaumont Targets Speeders

BRUSSELS — Foreign motorists caught speeding in Belgium will be subject to spot fines of up to 4,000 francs (\$65) beginning July 1, and their cars will be confiscated if they refuse to pay, officials said Wednesday.

ROTTERDAM — Crude oil prices, already at a low ebb because of poor demand, fell further on the European spot market Wednesday after a report showed that U.S. oil companies have built up their stores of gasoline.

The report, published Tuesday by the American Petroleum Institute, showed U.S gasoline supplies rose by 4.5 million barrels, to 219.5 million barrels, last week, indicating that demand from the industry there was likely to drop.

	1968	1969	1970
330	15.25-16.75	—	—
335	16.25-17.75	18.00-20.00	25.50-27.00
340	6.25 7.75	14.00-15.50	21.75-22.50
345	5.75 5.25	10.50-12.00	17.00-18.50
350	2.50 4.00	7.50 9.00	12.50-14.75
355	1.00 2.25	5.25 6.75	10.25-11.75
360	—	5.50	8.00-9.50
Gold 31.20-31.40			

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on June 10, 1985: U.S. \$125.92.

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)			
Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
330	15.5-16.75	—	—
335	10.25-11.75	15.50-20.00	25.50-27.00
335	6.25-7.75	14.00-15.50	20.75-22.25
340	3.75-5.25	10.50-12.00	17.00-18.50
350	2.50-4.00	7.50-9.50	12.25-14.75
360	1.00-2.25	5.25-6.75	10.25-11.75
370	—	2.50-5.50	8.00-9.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Genève 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 62 51 - Telex 28 305

Investing in the Wealth of the Gulf

(Continued from Page 9)
market value was estimated by Morgan Stanley & Co. at \$160 million, according to Mr. Kirdar.

In line with its policy to act as a "financial intermediary," Investcorp plans to gradually build up a portfolio. It plans to retain only a small part of its outright total corporate acquisitions and to sell the rest to its own shareholders or other clients. Investcorp has completed a restructuring plan for Tiffany, with some help from the New York investment banking firm of Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb.

Investcorp has also been active on the U.S. real estate market and has recently bought the Packard Building in Philadelphia. A decision

has yet to be made on whether part of Investcorp's ownership of the office building will be privately sold, or whether the investment will be held for its capital-gains potential. No price was disclosed for the building.

Investcorp's first acquisition in real estate was made two years ago, when it acquired for \$32 million a 50-percent freehold interest in the Los Angeles Manufa Plaza, a prime office building in the heart of the city's financial district.

Investcorp's top executives hope to continue the past two years' performance, in spite of the region's economic difficulties.

The company's assets almost tripled during its second year of oper-

ation, reaching \$236 million by Dec. 31, 1984. The return on assets was 7 percent, and the return on shareholders' equity was 20.1 percent. About half of its gross income of \$20 million came from returns on its direct investments, including outright acquisitions such as Tiffany; almost a quarter from money-market activity; fifth from real estate investments, and the rest from portfolio-management fees.

Investcorp will introduce a range of services to its clients, including personal-portfolio management. It also plans to test a new product, aimed at enabling Islamic banks to benefit from international investment opportunities.

Although it is unclear what Investcorp plans to offer those banks, its regional investment director, Michael Merritt, said it would be a new formula to get around the problem of "a number of institutions that have raised capital to invest in qualified projects, but do not have the international technical expertise to translate the opportunity that exists in a financial market to an acceptable investment from the point of view of the religious committees that study these investments."

Under Islamic law, *riba*, which literally means usury and practically means interest, is banned.

Europe Cool To Wall Street

(Continued from Page 9)
ment-backed fixed income paper, called Merrill Lynch Federal Securities Trust.

Joel Levy, European equity manager for Smith Barney in New York, confirmed the view that there has been no major participation in the Wall Street rally on this side of the Atlantic. But he observed: "The decline in U.S. interest rates has helped Europeans a lot lately to be more positive about Wall Street stocks."

On the negative side, he said the principal new concern among Europeans is a recession in the United States. "But they're still receptive to good ideas," he added.

Emmanuel Laussonnette, manager of the Mosley Hallgarten office in Paris, said strong buying on Wall Street has been noticeable among his institutional clients for the past three weeks.

"Part of the reason is they fear the Paris bourse is too high," he said. "Also, the gradually improving tone of Wall Street has given investors here a good chance to evaluate and appreciate the market's upside potential. It hasn't been like last August when the rally happened so fast almost everybody missed it."

(Reuters, IHT)

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Peter Gaffney, a senior partner at the London energy consulting firm of Gaffney, Cline & Associates, said his "got reaction" was that the Ekoisk problem would have little effect on European supplies. "We've got plenty of surplus gas in Europe at the moment," he said.

(Reuters, IHT)

The sinking has been caused by the extraction of oil and gas from the reservoirs in the seabed.

A gas expert at a major international oil company in London said he doubted the reduced flow would have any significant effect in the short term. "There's plenty of gas around at the moment," he said.

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Investcorp has also been active on the U.S. real estate market and has recently bought the Packard Building in Philadelphia. A decision

to continue the past two years' performance, in spite of the region's economic difficulties.

The company's assets almost tripled during its second year of oper-

ation, reaching \$236 million by Dec. 31, 1984. The return on assets was 7 percent, and the return on shareholders' equity was 20.1 percent. About half of its gross income of \$20 million came from returns on its direct investments, including outright acquisitions such as Tiffany; almost a quarter from money-market activity; fifth from real estate investments, and the rest from portfolio-management fees.

Investcorp will introduce a range of services to its clients, including personal-portfolio management. It also plans to test a new product, aimed at enabling Islamic banks to benefit from international investment opportunities.

Although it is unclear what Investcorp plans to offer those banks, its regional investment director, Michael Merritt, said it would be a new formula to get around the problem of "a number of institutions that have raised capital to invest in qualified projects, but do not have the international technical expertise to translate the opportunity that exists in a financial market to an acceptable investment from the point of view of the religious committees that study these investments."

Under Islamic law, *riba*, which literally means usury and practically means interest, is banned.

(Reuters, IHT)

mentioning suppliers such as the Soviet Union and the Netherlands.

Peter Gaffney, a senior partner at the London energy consulting firm of Gaffney, Cline & Associates, said his "got reaction" was that the Ekoisk problem would have little effect on European supplies. "We've got plenty of surplus gas in Europe at the moment," he said.

(Reuters, IHT)

The sinking has been caused by the extraction of oil and gas from the reservoirs in the seabed.

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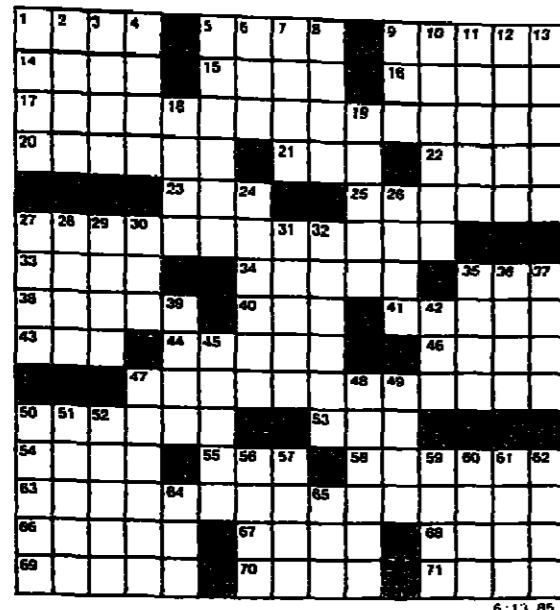
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PEANUTS

IT'S BEEN RAINING EVER SINCE WE GOT HERE TO CAMP CHARLIE BROWN...

IT'S KIND OF DEPRESSING, ISN'T IT?

I WONDER HOW ALL THE OTHER CAMPERS ARE TAKING IT...

HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I FLYING ACE STARING GLOOMILY OUT OVER THE RAIN-SOAKED AERODROME

BLONDIE

DADDY'S SNORING SO LOUD WE CAN'T DO OUR HOMEWORK

IT TAKES DO THAT? IT'S YEARS OF MARRIAGE

BEETLE BAILEY

COOKIE USED TO MAKE A GREAT MEATBALL

REMEMBER HOW THEY BOUNCED STRAIGHT AND TRUE?

WATCH THIS YEAH, OFF CENTER

ANDY CAPP

SUMMER DOWN-YOUR SHOWING ME UP

YOU NEED SHOWING UP-THE DAFT THINGS YOU COME OUT WITH!

I SHOULD KNOW THIS BLOKE BY NOW-THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE FACE IS TO KEEP THE BOTTOM HALF SHUT

WIZARD OF ID

SPE, THIS IS WILLARD... YOUR NEW TAX ACCOUNTANT

DO YOU KNOW YOUR BUSINESS, WILLARD?

TRUST ME, SURE, WITH WILLARD YOU'VE GOT A MAN WHO MAKES SURE HE'S CROSSED ALL HIS I'S AND DOTTED ALL HIS T'S

DENNIS THE MENACE

CLAUDIA, YOUR HUSBAND CALLED. HE'S AT HOME, WANTS TO TALK TO YOU!

THANKS, JEAN! I'LL PHONE HIM FROM MY OFFICE!

WOMEN

REX MORGAN

WOMEN

WOMEN

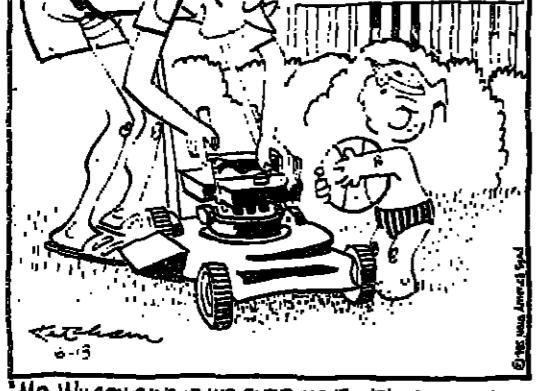
WOMEN

GARFIELD

DO YOU KNOW WHY I LOVE POKY?

IT IS SAID WE WERE GIVEN TWO EARS AND ONLY ONE MOUTH SO THAT WE CAN TELL ONLY HALF OF WHAT WE HEAR...

POKY HAS TWO EARS AND NO MOUTH



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MR. WILSON SAYS IF WE EVER MOVE, HE'S GONNA GIVE ME THE BIGGEST GOIN-AWAY PARTY ANYBODY EVER HAD!

JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REZIP

YALLD

YELLIK

NOWWIN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the six-letter answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: KNAVE UNWED JUNIOR WOBBLE

Answer: What an artist's model doesn't always feel—in the "NUDE" FOR WORK

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 12

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

Brussels

Hong Kong

London

Paris

Tokyo

Frankfurt

Paris

London

Paris

Tokyo

Frankfurt

Paris

Tokyo

